

W. M. H. JACOBY, Editor.
Wednesday, March 6th, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee, at its meeting on January 20th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of June, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senatorial district, who shall meet in Mass Convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Com.,
W. M. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

To the Members of the Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia County.

GENTLEMEN: In order that Columbia County may be represented in the above named Conventions, you are requested to meet at the office of the Chairman, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY, THE 9th DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1867, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet similar Conventions from the other Counties in this Senatorial and also in the Representative District, to appoint Delegates to the said Conventions.

C. C. BARKLEY, Chairman.
Bloomsburg, Feb. 27, 1867.

DEMOCRATS, ORGANIZE!

Again we call upon the Democrats of Columbia County to effect an organization of our party. In parts of this State where the Democratic party is not so much in the ascendency as it is in this part of Pennsylvania it is permanently organized, or, if not permanently yet is about organizing, or has just organized. We wish to be plainly understood that we have no more faith in the availability of a political body that cannot keep up an organization than we have in an undisciplined army. Had we been properly organized in every township of the State we would have not been defeated in last fall's election. The Democratic party is not dead, although it has suffered defeat, but on the contrary it has all the elements remaining to make it a powerful and triumphant party if properly organized. The reverses which we have passed through cannot be attributed to the want of patriotic fervor on the part of the great mass of the party, nor to the want of sufficient numbers, but to improper organization and leadership on the part of those who were looked up to as the most prominent men. Every person in the party has influence and every one should exert it. In these days of misrepresentation it is not only the duty of every one to vote the Democratic ticket, but it is also the duty of every man to advocate and defend by all honorable means the unimpeachable, orthodox principles of our forefathers, the landmarks laid down by the framers of the Constitution. We consider it an imperative duty to organize in every township of the County, and therefore call upon the Chairman of the Standing Committee of this County to make a move in said direction.

Our party in other counties has organized and commenced its career of usefulness anew for 1867. Why should not we of Columbia County emulate our brothers in the just cause of constitutional liberty against negro equality and corporational oligarchy.

Let Congress pass whatever acts it may—let not President Johnson sanction any that are wrong. Let him veto whatever is wrong, and let the Congress pass it by the party drilled two-thirds, and let them take the whole responsibility. Let not the Southern people say they accept it, but let them do under it the best that the circumstances will permit. Let the South feel sure that the good men of the North, the vast majority, are with them. We say to them, in good faith, be not dismayed, nor cast down; but do not sacrifice your honesty, give your friends of the North something to depend upon, something to appeal to. The wicked reign of terrorists cannot last forever.

SUCCEEDED.—The Mongrels and full-blooded niggers of Georgetown, D. C., have succeeded in electing their Mayor, an individual who, some of the papers say, is black, while others contend that he is white. We do not know the exact color of his skin, nor does it matter much, for it is not all in color. It is exceedingly easy to make a nigger out of a white man, but the Good Lord himself would be puzzled to make a white man out of a nigger. The fact of the recent election affords evidence that the "world moves," even if it is deeper into darkness and wool.

On last Thursday, Ulysses Mercur took dinner with President Johnson. There is surely bribery and corruption about when Mercur goes and dines with the "great apostate."

Reminds us of the old anecdote of Lord Jeffries. On a certain occasion he met a notorious scamp. Jeffries, pointing his cane at the rascal, said: "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." "At which end?" the fellow replied.

The Fortieth Congress commenced on Monday last. Colfax was re-elected Speaker of the House. In the Senate Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, the worst Radical in the kitchen, was made Vice President of the United States by choosing him to preside over the Senate. The Radical press throughout the whole country rejoice at this selection. The new Congress will, in all probability, proceed with the ruinous work commenced by the old one. A move was made to adjourn for a few days but did not succeed. The whole country would be rejoiced to hear of an adjournment sine die.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has signed the General Bankrupt Bill.

Bloomsburg Literary Institute.

The summer months are rapidly approaching and time is precious. The enterprise was commenced, we might say, under discouraging circumstances; there being quite a division among our people in regard to the location and style of building; but the work, so far, has gone forward with rapidity, under the direct supervision of Prof. HENRY CARVER. The energy of the men at the head of this much needed improvement to advance the cause of education is undoubted, but they cannot do all themselves. They are not the only ones interested in its success. The Board of Trustees, of which LEONARD B. RUPERT is President, as well as the Building Committee, have given the matter a great deal of attention, for which they deserve the praise of the entire community. But, as we have said before, they are not the only persons interested. The poor, as well as the rich, of Bloomsburg and the whole County, have a deep interest in this Institution. We all love to see our children intelligent and well educated. We are grasping after a higher standard of education than that ordinarily established by our Common Schools; but we have not the means of sending our children abroad to other schools. We must then be either content with a meagre amount of education or exert ourselves to have a good classical school at our doors. The money asked for, to complete the building, is here in our midst and should be promptly raised. We are straining all our efforts to provide for our children, but the most permanent investment we can make for them, is to spare a part of our funds in assisting to finish the Literary Institute. Who will come forward and aid the enterprise? How much argument do you need to make you believe that your aid is important, and for your own benefit? Many persons who subscribed largely have doubted their subscriptions; why should not every owner of real estate in the place give something? Why should not every farmer in the County take a few shares of stock? When this Institution is finished there will be no occasion for any children to be sent out of the County to acquire a thorough, classical education. Every person who has children to educate, and County pride will assist in this noble and worthy enterprise.

Why Not Try Holt?

Now that Conover is convicted of perjury, why should not Joe Holt, the head of the so-called Bureau of Military Justice, be put upon trial? Why not try and convict the more real agent and let the principal go free? All that Conover did was to comply with the demands of Holt. He was furnished with money by Holt, with which to procure witnesses, in order to prove that Davis was connected with the assassination of Lincoln. Holt made such a bungling job of it, that he exposed his guilt, and compelled his employers to make a show of virtue by abandoning and prosecuting him. Suborners are every whit as criminal as the principals, and as richly deserve punishment. They always flourish where legal courts are superseded by lynch law or military commissions. In such times and places suborners and common informers, those pests of society, hold the lives, the rights, the property of the rest of community, at their mercy. Holt should, in equal justice, be tried and compelled to endure his share of the punishment.

The Legislature is not likely to pass a General Railroad Law this winter. The defeat of the Connellsville railroad bill is a fair indication of what element controls the Legislative body. Every member in the interest of the Penna. Railroad Co. bitterly opposed the bill. It would seem that that great monopoly is allowed still to control all legislation upon Railroad subjects. The people in Allegheny and adjacent counties are quite indignant over the defeat of this bill. The Western members allege fraud and corruption to be the cause of its defeat, and others claim its failure on the ground that the completion of that road would be the means of building up and enriching a city outside of this State. That city is Baltimore. After all, the great secret of the whole is, that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was likely to lose a large amount of tonnage in the event of the new road being built. The Legislature did great injustice to the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and a grievous wrong to the people of the whole western part of the State, simply to gratify the demands and benefit a selfish monopoly.

Who ever heard of a free press flourishing under the deadly shadow of the bayonet? It sinks under its arbitrary rule like a shackled freeman within a sunless dungeon. There is no freedom where there is no discussion, and there can be no discussion when a Colonel's nod or a Lieutenant's order may strip a man of his rights. There is hardly a solitary amendment of the Constitution, whether relating to a free press, to free speech, to the right of assembly, to freedom of person or from search, to presentment by a grand jury or a jury trial, to bearing arms, or the reserved rights of the people, that this military bill does not utterly and shamelessly disregard.

Has it come to this, in free America, that the Congress of the United States are dolating upon the propriety of a law that shall prevent a Supreme Judge of the United States from holding court in one-half of the Union, save by the permit of a wearer of shoulder-straps? Is the Chief Justice of the United States to get the gracious authority of a military official to hold his sitting in the capital of Virginia? Well may men ask, Are we living in a free republic, in the midst of the nineteenth century; or have we been transported back to the violence and intolerance and armed tyranny of the dark ages?

Arthur's Magazine maintains its reputation well as a periodical of rare literary ability. Its corps of contributors is not outdone in the State. The March number is a rare one, and should lie upon every desk and centre table. Price per annum \$2.50 to single subscribers. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., 811 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Currency of the Country.

Congressman Morrill shows more sense than his Radical brethren when he asserts that the finances of the country is a matter of far greater urgency than the schemes about which members are consuming precious time. One fact brought into prominence by him deserves repetition, viz: "The amount of paper currency in use in 1862 was only \$184,000,000, whereas it is now nearly one thousand millions, or five times as much." And his query is a searching one, whether the business of the country is so much greater now than it was then as to demand such a vast expansion of paper money to carry it. No one who knows anything about it will answer affirmatively. There is this certain effect—an advance and uncertainty of prices. Now is the time to initiate the work of adjustment in this particular. We do not, however, desire any contraction commenced that shall be so violent as to disturb business or at all affect any sort of enterprise. But we see clearly the evil that must result unless a further cheapening of the currency and swelling of all prices are stopped. We hold that it is essential to the stability of our Government that the excess of paper issue be retired as fast as a due degree of prudence will permit. A more appreciated currency and cheaper prices for all the necessities of life are, in all industrial pursuits, felt to be essential to give business the stability that insures a lasting prosperity. It is not the amount of currency, however, that makes money plenty or scarce in business, so much as the want of that elasticity of currency that comes only with confidence in the future; and this is not likely to come while the political movements at Washington continue of a character to invite distrust. Business enterprise and activity are stifled throughout all the productive pursuits. No one can shut his eyes to the fact that lethargy pervades all the channels of trade. Business, in all its departments, is more nearly at standstill than at any time within the last five years. It is not from any want of currency authorized by law. The amount is abundant. The only thing required is that those who may command it may be reasonably assured that when used it may come back with its proper increase. This assurance cannot come while questions of momentous consequence in the future are pending, or if enterprise is undertaken on the topmost wave of currency and credit.—North'd Co. Democrat.

THE WHISKY QUESTION.

Representative Darling, from the Special Committee on the Whiskey Frauds, submitted a report this morning, which was ordered to be printed, and the whole House, in Committee on the Whole, on a tax bill, fixed the license for distillers of ardent spirits at \$500. This increase was more for the purpose of breaking up the small distilleries against which there has been so much complaint.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COMPROMISE.

In compliance with the instructions of the House, Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, this morning, submitted a report from the special committee appointed to inquire into the particulars of an alleged compromise between the President and certain Republican members of the House. The evidence taken by the committee was not being written up in full, was not presented. The report, however, contains the points in the testimony of the two most important witnesses—Messrs. Worden and Este—from which it appears there was no bargain or agreement whatever between the Executive and the members referred to, and not a single word of the allegations contained in the preamble of the resolution raising the committee.

EXTRA COMPENSATION BILL.

Both houses to-day finally passed the bill allowing twenty per cent. additional compensation to employees in the Executive department, located in this city, to date back to July 1st, and continue for one year.

THE GEORGETOWN ELECTION.

The official returns of the Georgetown election show that not only was the Radical candidate for Mayor elected by ninety majority, but also seven Radical Councilmen to four of the Conservative party. It is said that the negro vote was solidly cast for the successful candidate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

THE VETO.

The veto message on the Sherman military government was not sent in to-day as expected, but will in all probability be delivered to-morrow. A rumor prevailed at the Capitol this morning that General Grant, who spent some time with the President last evening, reported that he (the Executive) would not veto the bill at all, but sign it, either under protest or otherwise.

CONSIDERATION OF THE TARIFF.

The friends of the tariff bill are endeavoring to save it to this session, and to that end an attempt will be made to send it to the Senate on Friday, and a vote of non-concurrence in the House amendment will be adopted, and a committee of conference requested.

THE GLOBE CONTROVERSY.

The committee of conference on the civil appropriation bill agreed to report in favor of the Senate amendment to that bill, which makes the usual appropriation for reporting and publishing the debates of the next session of Congress but strikes out the words "in the Globe," so as to leave the work open to future competition, which amounts, to awarding it to Mr. Folger, of the Herald.

The House voted almost unanimously in favor of this amendment, and yet Mr. Speaker Colfax, in appointing the conferees on the part of that body, selected two out of the three who were in favor of the amendment. This was contrary to the well established usage of both houses.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

The President has approved of the resolution to extend aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. It authorizes them to be furnished by the Secretary of the Navy, as far as he may be able, with outfit and provisions to the naval service, and without additional expense to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

THE TARIFF.

An animated struggle occurred in the House this afternoon over the tariff bill. Mr. Morrill (Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee), seeing the hopelessness of considering the bill any further in Committee of the Whole, moved to suspend the rules in order to bring it before the House, and then sent it to a conference committee. The motion, however, failed by a vote of 165 to 64—not two-thirds, as required by the rule. Mr. Stevens immediately renewed the motion in an amended form, and this likewise failed to receive a two-third vote. At this writing the subject is still under consideration, with no apparent prospect of an early agreement. Horace Greeley arrived here last evening, and was busily engaged on the floor of the House to-day, urging the passage of the bill. John Coville, Simon Cameron and Thomas A. Scott were also on hand, doubtless working for the same result. The friends of the measure seemed more hopeful this afternoon, but still by no means sanguine of its enactment.

WITNESSES ON IMPEACHMENT.

It is announced in a morning paper "that some important witnesses arrived from the South last night for the purpose of testifying before the Judiciary Committee of the House on the impeachment question."

THE TARIFF BILL.

After the action of the House to-day concerning it, is considered effectually defeated by the reconstruction bill. The tax bill will probably share the same fate. The amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to the tax bill reduces the tax on refined sugars from two to one and a half per cent. ad valorem, and lays a tax of three per cent. ad valorem on manufacturers exclusively of glass.

THE EXPECTED VETO.

It was reported this afternoon that a veto of the reconstruction bill would be sent in to-night, but the guessing was again at fault; so it must be looked for to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.

Among the witnesses examined by the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question, I hear that Messrs. Evans and Chaffee, claiming to be Senators elected from Colorado, were called, and testified, that during the session of the Colorado Legislature, the late Senator, John M. Johnston made overtures to them, in order to ascertain whether they would support his policy if he should sign the bill. For the purpose of testing the accuracy of the statements of these would-be Colorado Senators, an intimate friend of the President who was stopping at the White House

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 25th, 1867.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The opposition of the Radical party to extending the right of suffrage to foreigners who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, was plainly manifested in the House to-day. Mr. Niblack (Democrat), of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the District Committee to report a bill granting the class of foreigners above alluded to the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The Democrats ordered the yeas and nays on the motion, and about one-half of the Radicals, afraid to put themselves on record in favor of such a motion, voted against it. The result was that it was not agreed to. When Mr. Niblack demanded the previous question on the passage of the resolution, every Radical voted against it, but this was on a division or silent vote, and therefore it will not appear on record.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, the principal manager of the bankrupt bill on the part of the House, expects that it will finally pass this evening or to-morrow, as recommended by the conference committee to which it was referred. There is a formidable opposition to it in both houses, but the indications are that it will go safely through.

DEFIAT OF THE COLORADO BILL.

An attempt was made in the Senate, this afternoon, to pass the Colorado bill over the President's veto. The vote being taken by yeas and nays, resulted in its defeat, by 29 to 19—not two-thirds, as required by the Constitution. Some five or six Republican Senators voted in the negative, and Mr. Sumner, who was present, dodged the question and didn't vote at all.

NO VETO.

At this writing the veto message of the President on the Sherman military bill has not reached the House. It was again considered in Cabinet this morning, and all the members, save one (Stanton), agreed to it. At latest accounts from the White House it was undergoing some slight change in its phraseology, but was expected to be sent to the Capitol before the recess this afternoon.

COLORADO.

The bill to admit Colorado was taken up, the question being shall it pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendonson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nelson, Poland, Pomroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McMillan, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle and Sandburg—19.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Brown, Fogg, Guthrie and Sumner—4.

Less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the bill fails.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The President's veto message on the "military government bill," which had been expected every hour for several days past, was sent in on the last day, and immediately acted upon by both branches, and passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote. In the House the vote stood 135 yeas to 48 nays.

The bill "regulating the tenure of civil offices" was also voted on by the President. It was at once passed by the constitutional vote into a law over the veto. The vote in the Senate on this bill stood 35 yeas to 11 nays.

IMPEACHMENT REPORTS.

Both the majority and minority of the Judiciary Committee have submitted reports on the impeachment investigation. The former simply state that in their opinion there is sufficient reason for recommending a continuation of the investigation to the next Congress, but they submit no evidence. The latter (Mr. Rogers) says there is not a particle of testimony in all that has been taken which will sustain a single charge contained in the resolution authorizing the investigation; and, furthermore, that the evidence taken by the committee is not such as would be admitted in a court of justice.

THE BANKRUPT BILL, ETC.

This bill is considered safe. There seems to be no doubt that it will be signed by the President, ere the adjournment. He will probably visit the Capitol in the morning for the purpose of signing such bills as he may approve. This is customary on the last day of the session.

THE INCOMING CONGRESS.

There seems to be a general understanding that the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress will to-morrow effect a partial organization, by electing Mr. Colfax to the Speakership, without any previous formal arrangement. It is probable that Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, will also be re-elected.

RECEIPTS TO THE "COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT" FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1867.

Geo. Hurlman, \$2.00 Wm Whitcomb, 2.00 J. R. Fritz, 2.50 W. Longenecker, 2.00 Snyder-Sheriff, 12.00 Teacher Titman, .88 Abram Kates, 2.00 John A. Vohr, 2.00 Isaac Rhodes, 2.50 J. H. Hancock, 2.00 Jacob S. Hess, 2.00 Samuel M. Henry, 2.00 John Fraser, 2.00 Oliver Evans, 2.00 D. Montgomery, 15.00 R. W. Whitcomb, 1.24 Jacob Long, 2.00 T. Y. Stackhouse, 1.24 Nathan Driesbach, 50 Jacob Welliver, 5.00 Hon. Geo. Scott, 3.00 S. S. Runyan, 5.00 John S. Cole, 3.00 J. M. Price, 2.50 John Swisher, 1.00 Ed. Hartman, 4.50 T. H. Evans, 2.00 Elias Cressy, 2.00 Stott E. Colby, 2.00 W. A. Clark, 2.00 Abernethy, 2.00 Henry Gottschall, 2.00 John Johnson, 2.00 Jones Fahringer, 2.00 E. S. Fritz, 2.00 Columbia County, 25.00 J. B. Knitz, 1.41 Jos. Kline, 2.00 H. J. Reeder, 2.20 Isaac Wagner, 2.00 N. Plaken-tine, 2.00 Prof. H. Carver, 5.00 J. C. Reeder, 2.00 H. J. Clark, 2.00 J. J. Genshart, 1.15 Aaron David & Co., 5.00 J. B. Keider, 2.00 John Whitcomb, 2.00 Moses Hower, 1.10 E. B. Hartman, 2.00 N. Bomboy, 2.00 Nathan Miller, 1.00 Jesse Coleman, 2.00 Augustus Rabb, 4.50 John Hower, sen., 2.00 Mathias Kindt, 2.00 Henry Giger, 2.00 J. P. Runyan, 2.00 John Snyder, 5.00 Oliver Palmer, 1.00 John Cronly, 2.00 Hiram Ash, 3.00 W. Welliver, sen., 6.50 Wm. Pettit, 2.00 W. M. Welliver, 2.00 Hiram Shultz, 2.00 W. M. Hilde, 2.00 Benj. Lore, 2.00 J. H. Keller, 2.00 Samuel Lore, 2.00 Peter Appleman, 2.50 Jas. McHenry, 2.50 Joseph Witt, 2.00 A. Dietterich, 2.00 G. W. Keler, 2.50 Henry Delong, 4.00 John Rem, 2.50 J. W. Hoffman, 2.00 L. A. Johnson, 1.75 Reuben Hess, 2.50 Isaac Heller, 2.00 Geo. Keller, 1.00 E. R. Keler, 1.00 Wm. Kelley, 2.50 Henry Hartzel, 2.50 Larnae Cronan, 1.50 E. B. Keler, 2.00 Wm. Howell, 2.00 R. Montgomery, 2.50 E. B. Keler, 2.00 B. F. Roberts, 2.00 Samuel Johnson, 2.00 George Giron, 2.00 Dr. McReynolds, 2.00 H. F. Nuss, 6.00 Jesse Oehl, 2.00 M. Whitmore, 6.00 S. Snyder, Sheriff, 2.00 Samuel Knorr, 6.00 Prof. De Lantie, 2.00

STARS OF THE NORTH

Stars of the North are not received in the above list.

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R. Cemetery, \$8.00 Samuel Vanloo 3.00 A. Solader, 5.40 Chas Coleman 2.75 M. Moran, 2.50 Wm Ewald, 2.00 G. K. Hess, 2.00 Jas Laverty's estate, 3.25 Wm Keler, 2.50 Samuel Hogart, 2.00 Col. Jas. Oakes, 2.00 Wm F. Platt, 2.50 J. C. Mills, 2.50 P. Achenbach, 1.04 Jacob Welliver, 4.25 C. N. Savage, 5.00 J. D. Werckheiser, 5.65 Paul Leidy, 1.00 P. P. Umagst, 6.25 Thos Maxwell, 12.00 W. Whitcomb, 3.00 W. B. Welliver, 2.50 Miss A. D. Webb, 6.00 John Lencock, 2.50 Mrs. Clark's, 1.00 Daniel Keeler, 3.00 G. W. Fry, 2.50 J. M. Beishline, 1.00 J. B. Keider, 2.00 P. L. Kline, 3.50 Joseph Martz, 2.50 John Hartzel, 1.50 D. W. Kneest, 4.50 Daniel Youmans, 20.00 Wm Beers, 2.00 S. H. Miller, 30.00 Daniel Rohrbach, 3.50 Z. G. Hester, 3.50 Wm B. Koon, 14.50

about the time referred to, was called and examined with reference to the allegations quoted above.

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